NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWEREY - CRAZY NAN-WOOD-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN-

BOOTH'S THENTRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Brondway -Comic Vocal-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-THE GOLD

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-Fourth street-ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—German Opena-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Madison av.—

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way.—The Vokes Family—Bellies of the Kitchen, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-BAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway. - VARIETY PER-

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—Grand NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

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CLEANSE THE STREETS-THE SUMMER Coming.-Dirty, dusty, bad smelling streets still continue to annoy and irritate the citizens. A dozen or so of scavengers and a few watering carts make a show of doing something to get rid of the accumulated filth on our thoroughfares and byways; but beyond this nothing is being done. The streets of the city are as dirty to-day as they were a month ago, and the prospects are that a month hence they will be just as bad as they are to-day. The hot days of summer, too, are approaching, so that, taking all things into consideration, there is really cause for all the complaints and all the outcries which have been raised, calling for a sweeping reform so far as the cleanliness of the city is concerned.

THE CARLIST INSURBECTIONARY MOVE-MENT IN SPAIN.-News telegrams from Madrid. Paris and London, dated during yesterday to midnight, confirm the report of the defeat of Don Carlos by Amadeus' army. The insurgents sustained heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. The province of Navarre remained deeply agitated. The sympathizers with the insurrection are endeavoring to escape the penalty of their treason by flight and exile to France. The whereabouts of Don Carlos and his commander Rada, is uncertain. It is alleged that the Prince-General had been captured by the royalists, and, again, we are left to infer that he has made his way safely across the border to France and that his present danger is to be found in the vigorous reclamation which will be made by the Spanish Crown on the government of the republic for his surrender. His present movement for the attainment of throne power in Madrid appears to be at an end, however, and its termination may be regarded as stroug to his cause and that of his family

in the same direction.

The Alabama Claims Muddle-Flourdering on Both Sides.

The difficulties surrounding the disputed point in the Alabama claims of submitting the claim for consequential damages to the Geneva Board of Arbitration seem to thicken every day. Both the British government and our own are floundering in the entanglement in which a tortuous and overreaching diplomacy has involved them. The governing powers of both countries are so bound by political considerations or necessity that there appears to be little hope of unravelling this entanglement. Our special despatches from Washington show that the government there is in a quandary and that the different members and branches of it are not in accord upon the disputed question or the policy to pursue with regard to it. It is evident, too, from our London news, both by telegraph and letters, that the British government is in a similar embarrassed situation Both General Grant's administration and the Gladstone Cabinet desire to find a solution of the muddle and to carry out the Treaty of Washington for the sake of establishing the best relations between the two countries and for the éclât which that would bring to them. But the matter has been so mismanaged that the precious fruit of promise which they eagerly grasped has turned to ashes in their mouths. Judging from our latest intelligence the deadlock has become more difficult of removal than ever.

As is generally known, the question at issue is simply whether the United States will withdraw the claim for consequential damages embodied in the case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration or not. No other difficulty has arisen, nor is likely to arise, apparently, in carrying out the Treaty of Washington. Great Britain stands firmly on the ground she took that the claim for consequential damages must not be considered or acted upon by the Geneva Board of Arbitration; that it was never intended in making the treaty that this claim should be submitted. and that she cannot go before the Board for arbitration with the Alabama claims unless the United States withdraws the claim for consequential or indirect damages. Though she has given in her case and counter case, or reply to the American case to fulfil the conditions of the treaty that far, she persistently asserts that she will not consent to arbitration if the American claim for consequential damages be not withdrawn. In this, too, the government appears to be sustained by the people and the press. Even the opposition in Parliament, while denouncing the Gladstone Ministry for mismanaging the matter and bringing trouble upon the country, holds the same view with regard to the inadmissibility of arbitration if the American claim for consequential damages be not withdrawn.

Our government maintains the right to submit the claim, and urges that the intention was all along to submit it. Our government asserts further that there is not only nothing in the treaty prohibiting that, but that the British government must have known, from the discussions and the protocol when the treaty was under consideration of the Joint High Commissioners, that the United States reserved the right of presenting a claim for consequential damages. Certainly the absence of any prohibitory clause in the Washington Treaty and the presentation of this claim in the protocol of the American Commissioners show that the British treaty makers were either very stupid-which will hardly be admitted-or that they indirectly consented, at least, to leave the question open. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to conclude that the decided hostility of the British government to having the American claim for indirect damages submitted for arbitration sprung from an after thought. The English people, more sensitive than any other on questions touching the pocket, were led to suppose, through the press and politicians, that consequential damages might involve them in the payment of a thousand millions of dollars or more. It was the money point of view, and not the principle involved, that aroused popular feeling in England. We do not suppose that Mr. Gladstone or any other English statesman imagined an overwhelming award, if any award, would be made for consequential damages; but the agitation of the question, which appealed to the pocket of Englishmen more than to their patriotism, answered the purpose. It was a political trick, and might almost be designated contemptible, in view of the great interests at stake.

On the American side the conduct of the government has been little less reprehensible. There is no doubt that in justice this country had a right to claim consequential damages. The wrong doing of England as a friendly neutral Power in hastily recognizing the rebels and in aiding them through the Alabama and the other corsairs, which the British government has virtually acknowledged in the Washington Treaty, resulted in a large and serious damage beyond the destruction of the vessels for which it admits the liability to pay. It was only just to put in a claim for full damages, direct or indirect, and to leave the decision of award to the arbitrators. But this ought to have been more clearly expressed in the treaty, leaving nothing to doubt or controversy afterwards. The administration, as well as the British government, was so anxious to make a treaty and to gain popularity by doing so that it seemed to be afraid of being explicit. There was something of mental reservation and diplomatic chicanery on both sides, unworthy of two great nations. Hence has arisen all the trouble. The American people did not expect to gain any great award for damages, nor much any way by the treaty, but they gladly accepted it as a promise of peace and better relations with a great cognate nation. Now the public mind has become well nigh disgusted with the muddle into which the two governments and politicians have brought this matter and cares little whether the treaty be carried out or not.

In this dilemma the administration is floundering in a pitiable manner. It fears the consequences of a failure in that which it has made so much noise about and from which it expected to win popularity. The Secretary of State in particular is desirous of saving his amour propre and himself from odium, and, therefore, appears ready to sacrifice the national honor. He has proposed, it is said, to withdraw the claim for consequential damages, provided the British government will consent to accept the non-liability of neutrals for such damages as a rule of international law hereafter.' It appears that Mr. Schenck.

our Minister at London, has actually approached the British government with a view o such a settlement. He may have exceeded his instructions and have gone too far. That remains to be seen. But we are inclined to think the proposition emanated from the Secretary of State. Of course England has eized with avidity an overture that would give her an opportunity of escaping from an embarrassing dilemma without sacrificing her pride. She does not care about the liability of eutrals in the future, for she has the facility of making rules to suit her own interests on all occasions, provided she can get comfortably out of the present trouble. The gentle intimation of Mr. Fish or Mr. Schenck, consequently, that a compromise of this character s possible, has struck with force the English government. But at this stage of the business the Presi-

dent becomes alarmed and assumes a firm attitude. He had made in the strongest terms the submission of the American case for consequential damages a sine qua non, and cannot endure the idea of backing down. That is characteristic of General Grant. Then he cannot afford, after the Cincinnati Convention and with the political prospect before him, to take any step that looks like yielding to England. He is afraid to wound the national pride by abandoning the ground the government and nation had taken. Little as he pretends to comprehend the intricacies of di plomacy, he understands the danger of wounding national pride. In his anxiety, consequently, he ignores Mr. Fish, and calls upon his friends of the Foreign Relations committees of Congress for support. Instinctively his common sense tells him he ought to maintain the ground he had taken. He resolved, it is said, to withdraw the instructions to Mr. Schenck or to repudiate them, withdrawing the claim for consequential damages. Surely, he can see now that Mr. Fish has been mainly instrumental in leading him into this humiliating position. Will he request that respectable old fogy to retire and appoint some vigorous, high-toned American in his place? regret the President did not forego party considerations in a matter of so much national importance when he invited certain members of the Foreign Relations committees of Congress to consult with him. He should not have ignored the democrats at such a time. His own friends, however, did not appear to give him much consolation. Members of Congress as well as the people have become disgusted with the miserable mismanagement of this Alabama claims difficulty. The best course for the President now is to take the responsibility, hold to the position assumed at first, and leave our case to the Geneva arbitrators. If England should refuse to go to a decision or to abide by it and the Washington Treaty falls, this country will only stand where it did before. War need not follow. It is not a question of war. Indeed, we were on better terms with England before the treaty was made than just now. The time will come when a settlement can be made, and a peaceable one, we hope, without making the sacrifices we have made in this treaty, and without binding ourselves to an alliance and neutral obligations that may prove inconvenient in the future. We have a peculiar destiny and life of our own, and should be careful not to make entangling alliances or obligations. At least let us have an end of this war of words and diplomatic chicanery. Let our case stand as it is and abide the result. The responsibility

The Approaching Military Trials in France-Their Probable Effect Upon the Bonapartes.

A few days ago we learned that Marshal Bazaine, who had been censured by the Committee on Capitulations for his conduct at Metz, had written to President Thiers demanding a trial by court martial. General Wimpffen, who was left in charge at Sedan when Mac-Mahon was wounded, made a similar request. Now it appears that Bazaine and Wimpffen and Uhrich, who so long and so heroically defended Strasbourg, are each to be tried by court martial. It is stated that the court martial in the case of Bazaine will consist of Marshal Vaillant. Admirals Tréhouart, Rigauld de Genouilly, and Generals Chanzy and d'Aurelle de Paladines. It will be held in the riding school at Versailles, and will last, it is expected, over one hundred days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be examined before the court. In these trials, in themselves considered, we have but little interest. But in so far as they are likely to exercise an influence in determining the future government of France they deserve and they will command attention. It is a general conviction that these trials will have a bad effect on the prospects of the Bonaparte dynasty. The examination of witnesses will no doubt be of the most searching kind; and it is certain that the revelations will be of such a kind as that the public will see how hollow and rotten was the empire in spite of all its external glitter and show. The trials will have another effect. The French mind needs constant occupation. The public mind will be sufficiently occupied by the trials; and time will be gained for the strengthening and consolidation of the republic. As time rolls on the chances seem to multiply in favor of the continuance of the republic. The star of Austerlitz is for the

present shrouded in gloom.

The Summer Season of Amusements. Now that the cold blasts of winter have finished their final symphony and rude Boreas blows a less chilling tune from his breezy trumpet, the preparations for the amusement and recreation of the denizens of Manhattan during the dog days are in active progress. First comes the welcome announcement of the concerts in the Central Park, which will be conducted this summer under the auspices of Dodworth's Band. The Saturday afternoon con certs in the garden of the metropolis have always been a source of pleasure and healthful recreation to the citizens of the great city, and have secured at all times thousands of gratified and attentive listeners. A rumor is afloat that the music in the other city parks will be discontinued this season. It would be a matter of regret to all if this proves to be the case. . The expense of giving concerts in the other parks is but small in comparison to the beneficial influence exercised by them. To cite two instances, Tompkins Square and the Battery, there are hundreds of families living in the vicinity of

during the summer. A poor laborer with a large family cannot afford to take them all up to Central Park on a Saturday afternoon, while they can enjoy as much pleasure and benefit from the music brought to their own doors. These concerts are designed for the people, and not for any particular class, and by confining them to the Central Park alone the object for which they are given would be frustrated. Therefore we trust that the Park Commissioners will follow the good example shown in this regard last summer and will do their share toward lightening the burdens of care and labor of the poorer classes in the city. Next we have the cheering news of the opening of Central Park Garden next week by Theodore Thomas' unrivalled orchestra, and a renewal of those delightful soirées, without which there would be a blank in the summer season. In a month or so Mr. Neuendorff mmences a series of concerts at Terrace Garden, and smaller summer resorts will also be in full operation. The managers of the theatres are preparing most attractive bills of a light and sparkling order, to suit the demands of the season. Those who prefer the comforts of home to the discomforts of country hotels during the heated term, will find enough to amuse them in their leisure hours

The Mexican Pons Asinorum-How It

Should be Solved. The intelligence which from day to day reaches us from the ill-fated land of the Montezumas, in its contradictions, vagueness and uncertainty, tells the whole story of Mexican chaos in a peculiarly left-handed way. Cities besieged by contemptible forces, sieges raised by scarcely more contemptible bodies of troops, immense provinces in revolt, detached leaders "pronouncing" and plundering to-day and joining the loyalists to-morrow, treasons treacheries and unreliable adherences everywhere, form the staple of news from over the Rio Grande. Into our own borders, too, the cow-thieving Mexicans carry their freebooting system, murdering the inhabitants and keeping up a reign of terror along the Texan side of the river, which, it seems, from our latest advices, reaches to controlling the law courts and intimidating United States juries. From all that can be learned of the forces of

the revolutionists they are not such as any

stable government would permit to exist for a week; but the power of the Juarez government seems barely able to maintain head against them. The Executive is said to be out of funds and heavily in debt to its own employés. This being the case, and there being no prospect of improvement, it seems scant mercy to humanity that induces the United States to permit this chronic insecurity and consequent irresponsibility to continue. When outrages are ommitted on our citizens and their property the Mexican government, on being appealed to, declares its inability to curb its unruly citizens, who thereupon proceed with the work of murder and pillage at their own sweet will. We have posted a small and insufficient body of troops along the border, who are a farce in the way of protection, since the Mexican raiders, having 'lifted' all the cattle they desire, cross over the narrow river and our soldiers are not permitted to pursue them. The project of an international railway is talked of; but where, in face of present and prospective insecurity, will capital be found insane enough to invest therein? With rests with England and not with the United provincial governors ever ready to "pronounce," and a large proportion of the population always on the lookout for profitable robbery, the profession of stopping stage coaches and murdering the passengers or holding them at high ransom would soon be applied on a large scale to mail, passenger and freight trains. Yet it is preposterous to suppose that this race of moss troopers will be allowed to stand as a stumbling block in the way of civilization for all time to come. The rich and beautiful country which they curse with their presence must be opened up to progress, the iron rails must be laid across it and all its resources developed. To do this stability must be gained, and if the Mexicans are unable or unwilling we must do it for them. We respect the republican form of government which obtains there; but a republic should be a guarantee of order, and not, as it stands now, the pretence under which blighting anarchy reigns. The duty of the United States in the premises clearly is to extend a protectorate over this fair and disordered land, to develop its latent industrial forces, pour in a life-blood of energy and lift up the country to the level of its destiny. We should gain in every way from this, commercially and nationally. The question of annexation could be left to decide itself later. The throwing of a sufficient force into Mexico to insure order there and prevent the disturbances in Texas might seem a costly experiment at first, but it would repay both countries in a period astonishingly short. Will President Grant set about solving this question in the only way possible to arrive at its solution?

Our Public Statues.

The movement to erect in the halls of the Capitol at Washington memorial statues to the great men whose lives were passed in the service of the people deserves the approval of the community. It is a matter in which every citizen of the republic is deeply interested. We desire that not only shall our great men be honored, but that they shall be worthily honored. The best talent of the country should be called upon to commemorate the memory of the men whose genius and virtues shed glory on the nation. To mark our appreciation of whatever is good and exalted in our own times or in the immediate past is a duty that we owe not less to ourselves than to posterity. It is a duty so sacred that no mean or selfish feelings ought to be allowed to influence our action or to sway our judgment in the selection of the work which is to be the index to posterity of the degree of estimation in which we hold the memory that we seek to perpetuate through art.

These we hold are the considerations that ought to sway those charged with the responsibility of erecting public statues. Unless men or events be worthy of being commemo rated by the highest efforts of art they ought not to be honored by public statues at all. On the other hand, a people who are content to show their respect for the great benefactors of their country in indifferent memorial works must be wanting in real appreciation of worth these places who would be completely deprived or in the power to recognize what is noble of the only pleasure they derive from the city and good in art. We can imagine the wonder

which our public statues would excite in the mind of an ancient Athenian could he revisit the earth and wander through our public places. His first impression would, no doubt, be that our monuments were those of great malefactors, put up as a warning to posterity. But, as soon as he should discover his error, his indignation would know no bounds, and he would pray to return among classic shades, no longer desiring the companionship of so degenerate a race men. And yet there is no lack of artistic talent capable of producing at least respectable work, but the corrupt system of cliques which controls the distribution of patronage makes it more important to have friends than to possess genius. Corruption and ignorance are the two powers that exercise such baneful influence over the art memorials of the country. The manner in which public committees are organized, made up for the most part of well-intentioned, fussy people, who know absolutely nothing about art, gives great advantage to clever intriguers, who nearly always succeed in out-manœuvring the unsophisticated artist who has spent his time in his studio among his models and knows little of the ways of the lobbyist. But though ignorant of the way of the politicians, this is just the man who is most likely to be able to produce a good statue, if only he could secure the patronage which is carried off by the incompetent artist who happens to be a clever man of the world. At present there is an opportunity for the representatives of the people both in Washington and Albany to introduce a much-needed reform in this matter. We have already called upon the Congress at Washington to throw open to public competition under clearly laid down regulations the Farragut memorial statue, and in the case of the statues to be presented by the State of New York for the hall of the Capitol we urge that the same course be pursued. We want to see some respectable public statues erected for sake of novelty, and we are strongly of opinion that the best way to arrive at this consummation is to throw the work open to competition. It will be necessary to appoint a competent committee in whose honor and judgment the artists will have confidence. An invitation to compete, accompanied with information as to the amount of money to be paid for the statues, the size of the required models, &c., would not fail to bring out the best talent of the country. A little intelligence, combined with some honesty, would then enable the committee to select such a work as we might not be ashamed to point out to foreign visitors as the tribute of the American people to her departed great men.

The Burning of Niblo's Theatre.

The destruction of Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning by fire will certainly be regarded as a misfortune by that large class of theatre goers who love spectacular entertainments. Year by year the number of those who simply go to a play to be amused by the grotesque antics of a clown or dazzled by the glories of the lime light have rapidly increased, owing principally to the influence exerted by the "Black Crook" and kindred spectacles. In the corruption of the popular dramatic taste Niblo's has been the principal sinner, and the baneful and demoralizing influence it exerted was felt from one end of the Union to the other. Many were willing to condone the injury inflicted on the legitimate drama in consideration of the sparkle and brilliancy that marked representations which had no other claim to popular favor. Those who had seen "Cinderella" in the Châtelet were pleased to find the gorgeous splendor of the Parisian theatre rivalled in an American theatre, and the unthinking were delighted to be amused by on their mental faculties. A less respectable class found a source of enjoyment in an exhibition of leg development that shocked the severer and more respectable portion of the community. Nor was the change inaugurated by the presentation of "Black Friday" likely to reconcile people of taste to the course of the management. It is only a few weeks since a bitter war of words was waged by the dramatic critics of the entire metropolitan press against the production of this piece, which was universally regarded as a flagrant offence against good taste. There will not be wanting moralists who will see in the conflagration something like an interposition of Providence. But the mass of the public will certainly learn of the accident with feelings of regret.

The loss, we understand, will fall with about equal severity on the incoming and outgoing management. Last night was to have been the first presentation of the famous "Lalle Rookh" at this house; but the fates decreed otherwise. All the properties belonging to that gorgeous spectacle were destroyed. Up to the present the cause of the fire has not been clearly ascertained. There are rumors afloat that the fire was due to the act of an incendiary in revenge for the presentation of "Black Friday." We hope that the rumor will prove to be groundless, but think that the authorities should take immediate steps to investigate the circumstances connected with the fire. If any confirmation of the story be received the authorities ought not to rest until the culprit be brought to justice. The rapid destruction of the theatre and the great danger to which the Metropolitan Hotel was for some hours exposed, ought to act as a warning against building places of amusement in enclosed spaces, which necessarily increased the difficulty of combating the flames and exposed the lives of the audience to unnecessary danger.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872. the Tuscarora. Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony has been detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth and ordered to the Tuscarora. First Lieutenant Robert Davis has been placed upon the retired list, with the full rank of captain, to date from July 9, 1866.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6, 1872. A convention of spirit mediums meets in this city to-morrow, for the purpose, as stated, of adopting measures to benefit society and develop more perfectly the science of inspiration.

The Herald (Mormon) says Greeley and Brown are a strong ticket, and if the democrats endorse it

'Horace" will be next President.

The Tribune (liberal) says there will be a com plete resuscitation of the democratic power in the plete resuscitation of the democratic power in the event of the success of Greeley, for a fusion once made the democrats alone will decide all questions. The Mormon Conference of the South commenced yesterday at St. George.

Nearly two hundred thousand dollars, sliver bullion, was received last week and shipped East.

A week ago it was freezing; to-day the thermometer shows eighty-two degrees in the shade.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel B. Castanada, of the Peruvian Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Buckingham, of Connecticut, is at the New York Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Farquhar, of the United

States Navy, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor Smyth, D. D., of Ireland, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, is sojourning at the New York Hotel. General J. M. Shackleford, of Evansville, ind., is

staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer A. Nelson, ex-Secretary of State, has quar-ters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. the Assembly, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. L. J. Jordan, of San Francisco, is at the Grand

A. J. Drexel, the banker, of Philadelphia, and George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, are at

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence are to sall for Europe to-morrow. Their latest performances were given in Boston, and were received with great favor. Last Thursday evening Mr. Florence was entertained at a dinner by a number of his friends in that city. It is the intention of Mrs. Florence to remain in Milan, Italy, for twelve months, pursuing a course of study in music. Mr. Florence, however, will return about the close of August, when the object of his journey—to procure novelties for one of the theatres of this city, and performers for the Sunday evening concerts at the Grand Opera

House—shall be reached.

That brave and dashing officer, General Edward Jardine, who, in addition to a heroic record in th early part of the war, won additional laurels while aiding to quell the riots of July, 1863, has just been made the recipient of a magnificent present. will be remembered that he was nearly shot to pieces and lay for about a year a helpless and almost hopeless cripple at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The State, as a grateful memento of his services, gave him \$10,000. The present just given him, and intended as a further tribute to his undaunted bravery in helping to rescue the city from the anarchy of mob violence, is a badge of unique and appropriate design. The top is a cross barwith star in the centre, emblematic of a brigadier general's rank—the star being a solitaire of great beauty and brilliancy. Pendent from this is a heavy gold Maltese cross, of most neat and exquisite workmanship, the insignia of the Ninth Army corps, in which the General served, being on one arm, various Masonic emblems on another, and the respective badges of the Grand Army of the Potomac and Grand Army of the Republic on the others, while in the centre is the coat of arms of the State. The presentation took place at the of the State. The presentation took pla National Hotel, Mr. James W. Bell making sentation in a neat and appropriate speech, and the General most feelingly, but felicitously, responding, Among those present and participating in the pleasing exercises, including a splendid collation, were A. R. Phyle, A. P. Holliday, General Richard M. Tweed, Jr., Ira Jenree, Edward Cline, Charles Dennison, Colonel Augustus L. Thomas and S. B. Mills.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER,
WASHINGTON, D. G., May 7—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

parometer is highest over the Eastern Guil States. Cloudy and threatening weather continues over Northern New England; thence southward and westward clear weather very goldrally.

Probabilities. Rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather will extend southeastward over the northwest and upper lake region, toward the Ohio Valley on Tuesday. Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail over the New England, Middle and Southern States, with southerly winds veering to westerly. Dangerous winds are not anticipated

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-

macy, Manada	AFLARAL					
	1871.	1872.			1871.	1872
3 A. M	. 54	53	3 P.	M	58	64
6 A. M	. 52	57	6 P.	M	54	60
9 A. M	. 51	64	9 P.	M	52	58
12 M	. 53	72	12 P.	M	51	55
Average tempe	eratur	e yest	erday.			. 6034
Average temp	peratu	re for	corre	espondi	ng da	te
last year						. 583

THE FIRE IN THE PISHKILL MOUNTAINS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 6, 1872. The forests on the top of the Fishkill Mountains, on the opposite side of the river from Newburg, are on fire. Last night the line of fire was about one mile in length and rapidly spreading. Newburg Bay was brilliantly illuminated by the glow of acres of burning timber. The destruction of cord wood and standing timber will be immense. The scene from this city last night was magnificent.

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

Failure in Business the Cause. Yesterday morning Coroner Herrman received information that Mr. William B. Franklin, a dentist, living at 345 Sixth avenue, and doing business at 191 Sixth avenue, had committed suicide by hanging himself in an attic room of his residence. Mr. Franklin had been quite despondent of late, in consequence of failure in business, and saw nothing but pecuniary distress for himself and family in the future. This drove him to desperation, and, preferring not to live under such circumstances, he resolved to terminate his miserable existence. Accordingly Mr. Franklin made a rope of tape strings, and, securing one end about his neck, fastened the other to the bed post. Then, kneeting down, the noose around his neck was tightened, thus producing strangulation and death. This was on Sunday night, and at a quarter past eight o'clock yesterday morning he was found dead by his wife. Deceased was thirty-five years of age. He was a member of the Seventh regiment. himself in an attic room of his residence,

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at Ewald, a German, sixty-five years of age, who committed snicide by taking polson. Deceased, a car penter by trade, was out of employment, and of late had exhibited symptoms of mental derangement. On one or two occasions Mr. Ewald exment. On one or two occasions Mr. Ewald expressed a desire to die, and on Saturday, while alone in his room, swallowed a dose of narcotic poison and was subsequently found sick. On being questioned by Apolonia Werner, living in the same house, Mr. Ewald said he had swallowed poison and wished to die. Medical aid was of no avail, as death ensued at a later hour. In making a post-mortem examination on the body Deputy Coroner Cushman found the stomach intensely congested and the pupils contracted. In the doctor's opinion death resulted from narcotic poison, probably some preparation of morphine, and such was the verdict of the jury. Mr. Ewald was a very respectable man, and had grown up sons, who are doing a good business.

AN OFFICER BADLY BEATEN.

On Sunday evening, while Officer Tom Levins, of the Nineteenth precinct, was on duty in East Fiftyfourth street, he had some hard words with Jacob Lambrecht, a brother of the late detective of the ward. Levins is quite a small man compared to lambrecht, and, of course, in a tussle with him the Lambrecht, and, of course, in a tussle with him the officer would have but little chance of arresting him ordinarity, but when without his club, of which he had been deprived by Lambrecht, who struck him with something on the hand compelling him to drop it, he was, of course, more especially at his mercy, and Lambrecht pummelled him without stint, for Levins appeared yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court with his upper lip split in two and his left eye swollen and very black, besides other marks of violence on the head, face and arms. Lambrecht was not arrested until yesterday morning, when he was taken to Court and held in the sum of \$500 bail for examination.

THE HALLORAN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

John Halloran, late of 30 Bowery, who was shot n the left breast by a pistol in the hands of James Burns, a city marshal, at the Gotham drinking and gambling saloon, 298 Bowery, early on Sunday morning, the 28th ult., as previously reported in the HERALD, died on Sunday ported in the Herald, died on Sunday night in Believue Hospital from the effects of the wound. Burns, who had been drinking to great excess, accosted Halloran, who was sitting quietly in the barroom, and requesting him to stand up, deliberately shot him as he raised from his chair. There had been some ill feeling between the parties, but just previous to the shooting Halloran had not said a word to Burns nor given him any provocation whatever. Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on the body, and on Wednesday an inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Young. In the meantime Burns remains in the Tombs awaiting the result.